





## J. R. GIDDINGS'S SPEECH.

On the 17th ult., this noble champion of human rights made a powerful speech on the Compromise Measures. There are few men in our National Legislature, who speak so fearlessly for humanity. He is a veteran in the cause. Long he stood up, almost alone, and manfully braved the tempest of abuse and calumny hurled upon him by Southern men-stealers and Northern hirelings. But now he is reaping the reward of his labors in the gradual triumph of his principles. New and powerful friends have arisen—the despised few have grown to thousands. An agitation has been set in motion, which not even the 'Union Safety Committee' can suppress. Mr. Giddings closed his speech in the following hopeful words:

Mr. Chairman, we are under neither moral nor political obligations to legislate on this subject. The first clause of the same section of the Constitution provides that 'the citizens of each State shall enjoy the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States.' Now, instead of carrying out this provision of the Constitution, by legislating for enforcement, we have left the subject as it was when the Constitution was adopted. And instead of enforcing this provision, we permit Southern States now to sell the citizens of Massachusetts into slavery; and hundreds of native born American citizens have by those States been seized and sold into slavery, in plain, direct and palpable violation of the Constitution, who are now bowing under the lash; while members of this body from the same States do not even refer to such outrages upon liberty and humanity, but are eager to rise and swear allegiance to this Fugitive Law, by which they are ready to chase down a fellow-being who seeks an asylum from oppression. How long will the people tolerate such callousness, such insensibility to all that is right, just, and patriotic?

Mr. Chairman, for sixty years this construction of the Constitution which I have expressed has been acknowledged and observed. During that period no statesman advanced the abhorrent doctrine of subjecting the laboring men of the North to the disgrace of catching slaves. The history of our government shows this fact, and coming ages will read it. This law, which takes from the laboring men of the North a portion of their earnings, to pay for catching and returning fugitive slaves, is a thousand times more repugnant to their feelings than was the stamp act, or the tax on tea. Under this law, they are involved in supporting an institution which they detest; compelled to contribute to the commission of a crime abhorrent to humanity. This oppression, this violation of conscience and of their constitutional rights, this tyranny, they feel and deplore. It is impossible that intelligent, patriotic people can long be subjected to such violations of their rights and the rights of humanity. The conscience of the nation cannot long be separated from its Government. It will be in vain for Navy Yard Chaplains to deliver lectures and write essays to convince our people that it is our duty to uphold the slave trade and the fugitive law. It will be in vain for ministers of the lower law to preach up the duty of Christians to commit crimes against God and humanity, at the contemplation of which our very natures revolt. The voice of reason and of conscience will find utterance. The escape of Shadrach at Boston, that holy manifestation of the popular mind at Syracuse, the merited death of Governor Dix, and the efforts of the advocates of the Fugitive Law and of the Compromise, that the 'higher law' of our natures, dictated by God, and imprinted upon the hearts of a Christian people, will eventually set these barbarous enactments at defiance. The shooting of slaves in the mountains of Pennsylvania, the inhuman murder of a fugitive in Indiana, as stated in the public papers, could not be followed by the resistance to which I have referred.

The slaves, as already stated, are destined to increase; the number of fugitives will, of course, increase more rapidly. Our railroads, steamboats and the vast increase of intercommunication between our free and slave States, cannot fail to carry knowledge and intelligence to the whole colored population of the North and South. With them there must be hostility and hatred towards their oppressors, whether they be slaveholders or the allies of slavery. It is a law of the human mind. All honest men must unite in the acknowledgment of their rights. It is our duty to carry intelligence to every being who hears the 'image of our Creator.' The thousands of agents of the work, bearing information to the oppressed and down-trodden of our land.

By an inscrutable law which pervades the moral world, our very efforts to sustain slavery are converted into the means of its overthrow. The slave-trade in this District is upheld for the purpose of sustaining slavery in our Southern States. But where is the reflecting man who does not see that every slave sold from this city carries with him intelligence of his rights, and becomes a missionary of freedom when transferred South? Why, sir, in that mournful procession of fifty-two victims of this inhuman commerce taken from this city in 1848, was an individual of unusual intellect. His name was Edmonson. He called on me at different times, and to him I was raising money to redeem his sisters. They were, however, sold, and subsequently purchased by some benevolent people of the East, and are now free. I am told that this whole family were endowed with intellects of the highest order. He was himself, so far as propriety of language, gentlemanly deportment and intelligence are concerned, a noble being. The whole family here of the President of the United States. But he was a victim to this slave-trade; and unless he now sleeps in a servile grave, he is preparing the minds of Southern slaves for that work which lies before them; a work which, if not accomplished by the voice of truth and justice, will be perfected in blood. That, too, is the case of every fugitive who is sold to bondage in the South. The whole Northern slave population are becoming intelligent. They read, or hear read, the discussions of our Northern press. They learn what is said in this Hall. The remarks I am now making will reach the ears of many thousands who are borne down by oppression. To them I say, 'All men are created equal.' You are endowed by your Creator with an inalienable right to Liberty, and I add the words of our Virginia's noblest sons, 'GIVE ME LIBERTY, OR GIVE ME DEATH.'

Mr. Chairman, the day of redemption for these people must come. No human power can prevent it. All reason, philosophy and history demonstrate the approach of that day. Let us not be deceived. There is no time for centuries for centuries for centuries; the scourge; they clanked their chains; they toiled and wept under the hand of oppression. But they increased in numbers, as do the slaves of our Southern States. Their oppressors became enervated by indolence and luxury, while the slaves increased in numbers, in strength, in the value of their labor, and in the knowledge of their rights. They became an expense to their Government as our. That expense increased as ours does, until the Government had no other course than to purchase them and set them free. The same result is intended by those who now advocate the Compromise, which is nothing more nor less than an attempt to throw the burden of sustaining slavery upon the people of the Government. As was well remarked by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Rantoul,) it is a Federal measure, a centralizing measure, calculated to concentrate power in this Government, and to destroy the influence of the States. The plan has often been hinted, and this day it is more than hinted, in the leading organ of the Administration of this city. The grand scheme will subject the nation to a debt of \$1,200,000,000—a debt one-third greater than that of England—a debt that to an indefinite period will weigh down the laboring men of this nation, cripple our energies, and bring upon us the oppression, the suffering, which now render the English peasantry the subjects of pity throughout the civilized world. The Compromise is but the incipient step to this final consummation. If we are now willing to subject the funds of the nation to sustain this institution, if we silently submit to this Compromise, I assert, without hesitation, that a proposition to relieve ourselves from this burden, by the purchase of the slaves of the nation, will be made in the next five years. I therefore say to the laboring men of the North, of all parties, your constitutional rights, your liberties, are in danger. To pay \$1,200,000,000 would, however, be far less degrading to the Northern character than this Fugitive Law.

Sir, gentlemen here strive to get up old party issues. Who does not know that those issues have become obsolete; that they cannot be galvanized into life? They have become obsolete by force of circumstances. But while they have been fading away, the great and overshadowing question of human rights has been increasing, strengthening and extending throughout the nation. It has entered into all our moral and political questions. It is discussed in our political Conventions and our pulpits. It controls our county and State elections, our elections of members of Congress, and our Presidential elections.

It occupies the attention of our State Legislatures and of Congress. Europe sympathizes with us in this great work. The question of a man's right to his life and liberty now occupies the attention of the civilized world. It has thrown Europe into commotion. Her people her statesmen are discussing it. It has taken an undying grasp upon the conscience, the judgment of this people. The agitation will go on, until the stain of slavery shall be wiped from our national escutcheon.

Let me assure gentlemen that a noble band of patriots, of philanthropists, are now laboring to bring about this 'consummation so devoutly to be wished.' Upon the broad basis of truth, of justice, of equal rights, of the brotherhood of man and of nations, we have taken our stand. Our numbers are increasing. The effects of our labors are becoming manifest. Our cause is advancing. Our moral and political influence is extending, and our final triumph is certain. We have no hostility to any party. Our contest is waged against oppression in all its forms—against tyranny and usurpation. Nor will we cease our warfare, until victory, rendered glorious by results that will reach forward to man's remotest existence, shall crown our efforts.

## The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, APRIL 30, 1852.

## AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held in CORINTHIAN HALL, in the city of ROCHESTER, N. Y., on TUESDAY, May 11th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will continue through the two following days.

Among the speakers who will attend the anniversary are Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Samuel J. May, Parker Pillsbury, Abby K. Foster, Edmund Quincy, Samuel May, Jr., Joseph Barker, of Ohio, and Oliver Johnson and Robert Purvis, from Philadelphia.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, President.  
WENDELL PHILLIPS, Sec'y.  
SYDNEY H. GAY, Treas'r.

## ROCHESTER INVITATION TO THOSE ATTENDING THE ANNUAL MEETING.

ROCHESTER, (N. Y.) April 22, 1852.

## EDITOR 'THE LIBERATOR':

DEAR SIR—The anti-slavery friends from our city earnestly hope there will be large numbers present from our own vicinity, and from a distance, to attend the Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society on the 11th of May. We propose to do all possible to find homes for those who come; and I am commissioned by the friends here to say to all from abroad, that, on arriving here, if they will call either at the store of ISAAC POST, No. 4 Exchange Street, or at the Insurance Office of DANIEL ANTHONY, No. 9, Arcade, they will, if possible, be sent to places to be hospitably entertained during their stay.

Yours truly, G. B. STEBBINS.

## ILLEGALITY OF SLAVERY.

A New York State Anti-Slavery Society has recently been formed at Rochester, N. Y., on an independent basis, of which Gerritt Smith is President. On our first page, we have made copious quotations from its Address to the People, written by William Goodell, in which an effort is made to prove that slavery is as illegal as it is immoral an institution. We do not doubt the sincerity of the effort, or the ability of the author; but if it is not 'as one beating the air,' then we are greatly deceived. The legal references fall in this—they are wanting in analogy. The American Union is *sui generis*—a compact, not a legislative enactment—and unquestionably depending for its perpetuity, on the fulfillment of its provisions. It is impossible that, for more than sixty years, the American people have misapprehended its guarantees, in regard to slavery, the foreign slave trade, the slave representation in Congress, fugitive slaves, &c. Besides, while it is true that nothing is binding that is morally wrong, it is equally true, that no government allows the individual citizen or subject to determine what is morally wrong, *ad libitum*; nor can it do so, and yet be supreme.

## WRITINGS OF WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

Let me say to the reader, if he has not been favored with a perusal of that work, be his opinions what they may, if he possesses an honest heart, he can hardly fail of being interested, instructed and benefited by reading it. Our friends Garrison and Pillsbury brought a number of copies with them, when they attended our late anniversary. At one of our anti-slavery meetings, held a few days after, our much respected friend, Leonard Gibbs, observed that he rejoiced that the people of this vicinity had had an opportunity of seeing and hearing the celebrated 'fanatics' for themselves. He regretted that Mr. Garrison's stay among us was so short, and that a larger portion of the people had not heard him. But he was glad that Mr. G. had left a volume behind him. He had left a volume of his writings, which he hoped every prejudiced mind would examine carefully and candidly, and he believed that much unjust prejudice would be removed.

One of my friends, who neglected to secure a copy at the Convention, has since borrowed and read one, and is so much pleased with it, and so desirous to give his neighbors a chance of reading it, that he will probably order a copy by mail. Now he will do well; by procuring the book, while they can do so without the extra trouble and expense of postage. I trust that the coming anniversary at Rochester will find a good supply of the books there, and of thinking men and women there to purchase and read them.

North Easton, N. Y., April 19, 1852.

## IS IT CHRISTIAN OR CONSISTENT?

MR. GARRISON:

Will you allow me to make a few remarks on the principal position taken by Theodore Parker and Wendell Phillips, at the recent anti-slavery meeting at the Melodeon? Those gentlemen advocated the idea, that a fugitive slave, when arrested, would be justified in fighting his captors, and even if he killed them, it was no great sin, if any. I inferred this from the tone of their remarks, and especially from those of Mr. Parker, who informed us that he examined carefully the fire-arms of Mr. Craft, and appeared to commend him for wearing them. Now, is it Christian for a minister of the gospel to be engaged in such business, and to recommend fighting? I do not find it so laid down in the New Testament. I read in that book, 'Resist not evil.' But Mr. Parker says, by word and deed, 'resist.' Whom shall I obey?

Both he and Mr. Phillips also say, we must tamper on the Fugitive Slave Law. Well, if we may disregard another law, and carrying out this principle, we may disregard all law: Where are we to stop, if each man is to be the judge in this matter; or how can there be any law at all, since every law is deemed objectionable by somebody? Mr. Phillips's doctrine will not work. For instance, I heard him not long since defend the Maine Liquor Law. Now I oppose it; but have I not the same right, according to his doctrine, to trample that law under foot? He cannot deny it.

## CONSISTENCY.

Let us have 'Consistency' here only in name. Such a jumbling together of assumed non-resistance, Fugitive Slave and Maine Liquor Law, pretended reverence for legislative enactments, and false notions of moral obligations, we have not seen for a long time. As for Messrs. Phillips and Parker, they at least mean to be true to their own convictions.

## KOSSUTH IN BOSTON.

The Hungarian Chieftain delivered his first speech in Massachusetts, in the Rev. Dr. Osmond's Church, at Springfield, on Saturday morning, April 24th, at 9 o'clock. He was welcomed by Hon. William B. Cushman, who, with true American hospitality and assurance, told Kossuth that 'the people of Massachusetts were known to be lovers of liberty'—that he stood on the soil of Massachusetts, 'consecrated to liberty, and from which liberty never could be driven—' &c. &c. He said nothing of the hunting of fugitive slaves on her soil; nothing about the auxiliary relation of Massachusetts to South Carolina and the other slave States. Kossuth replied with deep feeling and at considerable length, with his usual adroitness and excess of panegyric. He thought no man was entitled 'to bear a prouder brow than the Massachusetts man.' 'With you, citizens of Massachusetts, the love of liberty is more than affection; it is a principle, rooted in the very soil'—&c. &c. In the delivery of his speech, he was frequently applauded, and when he concluded, six cheers were enthusiastically given. He afterwards visited the U. S. Army, and expressed a feeling of sadness that his countrymen could have the use of the 92,000 stand of arms that he there saw, in order to make the Austrians like the dust!—'I am indeed sad. I have seen, to-day, what Hungary wants so much, and it is not mine, and cannot be hers.' Kossuth is a poor student of history not to know, that it is with such weapons tyranny has always triumphed over the people; and it is lamentable that he does not see the folly and madness of making the weapons of tyranny and liberty identical. If he heaves one sigh to think that his oppressed countrymen are without arms, he might divide with grief at the thought that there are three millions of slaves in this land, in an incomparably more oppressed and hopeless condition, who need them much more, if they may be used for any such purpose; but, to their wrongs and sufferings, he cannot, he dare not make a single allusion.

On Saturday afternoon, Kossuth was met at Springfield by Erastus Hopkins, Esq., of the Massachusetts State Committee, and with the members of the Subcommittee of the Legislature, was conducted in a special car to Northampton. The particulars of his reception in that beautiful town may be found in another column. He spoke to a crowded assembly in the First Congregational Church—a house in which the cause of Hungary may be pleaded, but not that of American chattel slaves! It is said that he spoke handsomely of the famous Jonathan Edwards, as he is wont to do of almost every body who is in popular repute.

On Monday, he returned to Springfield, and at the Depot was eloquently addressed by Hon. Henry Wilson, President of the Senate, in behalf of the Legislative Committee, and welcomed as the guest of the State. How Mr. Wilson could reconcile it to his understanding or his conscience to say of this State, that it is a 'Commonwealth which recognizes the unity of mankind, the brotherhood of men and of nations, where personal freedom is secured in its complete individuality,' we are at a loss to know. How he could conclude his speech by saying, 'I welcome you to such a reception as becomes a free and democratic people to give to the most illustrious living leader and champion of Freedom and Democracy,' we are equally puzzled to know. He knows that Kossuth has played an unworthy and cowardly part, touching the horrible slave system of our country, and calumniated the Southern slave traffickers as the true friends of down-trodden liberty. He knows in what connection Massachusetts stands to that system. He knows that, within a few days, the Legislature will be convened, tending this welcome to Kossuth, voted to postpone indefinitely the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the Act of 1850, known as the Fugitive Slave Law, is opposed alike to the doctrines of Christianity and to the fundamental maxims of free government; that it is unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive; and that it ought to be speedily and forever repealed.

Resolved, That Massachusetts protests against the delivering into slavery of men found upon her soil, and under the jurisdiction of her laws, in the actual enjoyment of freedom; especially without due process of law, and without a trial by jury before a legally constituted judicial tribunal.

Resolved, That Massachusetts expects of her Senators and Representatives in Congress, that they will conform to the principles in these resolutions expressed.

Kossuth made a brief reply, in which he contrived to say that 'he was not ignorant of the generous pulsations of the people's hearts in favor of universal liberty'—(as shown in their slaveholding affinities and companionship.)

The demonstrations of popular enthusiasm, on his arrival at Worcester, were very great, but we have not room for particulars. He was addressed by the Mayor, P. C. Bacon, Esq., who very ably declared that 'the love of liberty is indigenous to our soil,' when at that soil not a fugitive slave can stand in safety! Kossuth's response was strongly oriental and imaginative; in the course of which he said that, as he approached the East, he should look 'anxious' back towards the West, to see if the young Eagle of America be towering on his gigantic wings, to watch from on high the arrogant movements of the Bear of violence against bleeding mankind!—'with a great many other 'rhetorical flourishes.' At present, as Kossuth should know, this 'young Eagle' has his head and talons too busily employed in picking out the eyes and tearing the flesh of more than three millions of slaves here, to seek for new victims elsewhere. Kossuth said he was 'sure the Commonwealth was sound, the whole body sound, the blood sound throughout all the veins.' There is no end to his glorification of us, and it nauseates by its frequency.

In the evening, an immense audience greeted him in the spacious City Hall, where he was, eloquently addressed by Henry Chapin, Esq., Ex-Mayor, to whom he replied in a feeling manner. Brief addresses were also made by Hon. E. Hopkins, Hon. A. Burlingame, Mr. Kellogg, of Pittsfield, and Hon. E. L. Keyes. Three deafening cheers were then given for Kossuth and Hungary, and the meeting dissolved. Fire-works illumined the sky, and sweet strains of music and loud hurrahs filled the air till past midnight.

At half past nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, Kossuth left Worcester for Boston. A special train was provided. The car in which Kossuth rode was elegantly decked in American and Hungarian flags and pennants. At almost every depot, a crowd collected, in the hope that the train would stop. There were only three stopping places, however—Westboro', Framingham and Natick. At each place, a welcome address was made, and a response from Kossuth. At Westboro', a large concourse assembled, the bells rang, and the people cheered, in whose behalf the Rev. Mr. Gage presented Kossuth with \$49.

At Natick, Mr. Ham, Chairman of the Selectmen, made a short address, and gave Kossuth \$67. The arrival at the Milldam, at 11 o'clock, was marked by the usual enthusiasm. Through Brookline and Roxbury, the people gathered in large numbers, and followed the cortege the whole route, shouting and cheering Kossuth, who repeatedly bowed his thanks while standing in the brouche.

On his arrival at Roxbury line, Gov. Kossuth was received by a large military escort, who saluted him with the usual ceremonies. The cortege moved down Washington, through Boylston, Charles and Beacon streets, to the State House. At times, Kossuth's carriage was surrounded by the people, but the enthusiasm generally displayed was very great.

The military made a great display. The whole rank and file amounted to almost 1800 men.

On arriving at the State House, the scene was very imposing. The concourse of spectators was immense, and the desire to see and hear the noted Hungarian of the intensest kind.

## GOV. BOUTWELL'S SPEECH.

Gov. Kossuth was conducted to the platform, where he was addressed by Gov. Boutwell, as follows:—

GOV. KOSSUTH:—As the voice of the Legislature and people of Massachusetts, I welcome you to its capital to-day.

Your presence brings before us our own past—bitter in its experience, but glorious in its history. We once had apostles of liberty on whose heads a price was put by tyrants from their homes, and threatened with expulsion from civilized life. That day of oppression and anxiety with us is ended. It introduced a contest for human rights, whose results on this continent you have seen in the extent, character and power of the American Republic.

The people of Massachusetts, inspired by their early history and animated by the impulses of their hearts, greet you as one who has nobly served and suffered in the cause of individual freedom and the rights of States. Nor will their admiration be limited by any consideration arising from the fate of your country, or the failure of the patriotic hopes which it was inspired. Liberty can never die. The generations of men appear and pass away—but the principles and aspirations of their nature are immortal.

Despotism is of time. It contains within itself the elements and the necessity of decay and death. Fifty years of your eventful life are past; but take courage, sir, in the belief that in the Providence of God, the moment is near when the light of liberty shall penetrate the darkness of European despotism. Then shall your own Hungary welcome you to her fields and mountains, to her homes and heart—and we will welcome Hungary to the family of republicans, constitutional, sovereign States.

In the name of the people, I tender to you the hospitality of a Commonwealth founded by exiles and pilgrims.

## KOSSUTH'S SPEECH.

To this cordial welcome to the Capital of Massachusetts, Gov. Kossuth replied briefly, as follows:—

I feel deeply sensible of the immense benefit which your happy and prosperous people have conferred upon me, in making this my first home in America. The present can only feel, but not speak. I feel a deep emotion, sir—I am not ashamed of it. Allow me only to say, that in taking that hand—the hand of the people of Massachusetts—and having listened in your voice to the sentiments and feelings of the people of Massachusetts, I indeed cannot but believe that humanity has arrived to a great turning point in its destinies, because such a sight was never yet seen on earth.

Conquerors, triumphant and proud of success, confer honor and glory upon a poor exile, having nothing to speak for him but his misfortunes.

Sir, the spirit of liberty is lasting—liberty cannot die, because it has become the common sentiment of all humanity. The spirit of liberty is itself wings—you are happy to be the first-born son of that spirit; but we accept our condition just to be one of its martyrs; and I look with hope. I look with confidence into the future; because that spirit which prepared for the poor exile the present day, will be recorded in the records of history, and will mark the destiny of coming centuries. I cannot speak further. I am proud to have your land in mine.

And be sure, sir, let your generous people be sure of it, that whatever be our future destiny, we shall never forget the generous Governor of Massachusetts, and the generous people of Massachusetts; and they shall never have reason to regret that we have been honored in this immense nation. May God Almighty bless you, and may I be permitted to take these honors proudly, because I take them not for myself, but in the name of my people, in whose name I express my most humble, my eternal thanks.

After the ceremonies at the State House, the procession was again formed, and passed through the principal streets to the Revere House.

Gov. Kossuth again entered his brouche, and, under escort of the Independent Cadets, Col. T. C. Amory, proceeded to the Common, where he reviewed the Division which had been in his escort in the morning. He appeared mounted, accompanied with plain, steel sabres, and a few hundred yards, where he was greeted from a battery near Beacon street. He passed before the troops and reviewed them, then in the rear, and then the Division counter-marched before him. He was accompanied by Mr. Kalamas, late a captain of the Hungarian cavalry. There was a very great number of spectators at the review—good judges estimate it at fifty thousand.

After the review, Gov. Kossuth was escorted to his quarters at the Revere.

Scarcely an hour on the terrace in the rear of the stand, near the State House, was Samuel Smith, of South Middleboro', 98 years of age, born in Smi Hill, R. I., who served through the whole of the Revolutionary War, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, who was introduced to Kossuth, and a feeling scene ensued.

Flazs, etc., were displayed from the Revere House, Winthrop House, Albion Hotel, Gleason's Publishing Office, Frittridge's Arcade, several of the newspaper offices; and from many dwellings, streamers inscribed, 'Welcome, Kossuth!' were displayed.

The State House was decorated in a most elaborate and tasteful style.

A gateway was erected the first arch, bearing the inscription—Washington and Kossuth, the Orient and the West. On the left is represented the rising sun, and on the right the setting sun. On the reverse of the arch—Washington, the Friend of Liberty, and Kossuth, the Friend of the People.

The second arch, half way up the ascent to the State House, has for its inscription—'Religion, Education, Freedom—A Tri-Color for the World.' On the other side—Massachusetts—the Spirit of 1776—Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill.

The third, or reception arch, is of an arch beautiful description—designed in imitation of an arch erected at Trenton, N. J., under which Washington was so handsomely received by the ladies, on his way to New York to be inaugurated President. While the design is similar, this arch probably excels the original in its decorations. The inscription is—Remember there is a Community in the Destiny of Humanity! Over the arch there is an American eagle, and on either side are arranged five flags, combined of the colors of the American, Hungarian, and the American, Massachusetts, and the Union-Jack flags.

The arch is heavily festooned with evergreen, interwoven with flowers, and tastefully ornamented with streamers. The other arches are ornamented in a similar manner, but with less elegance.

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The wife of Kossuth, the wife of Paluszky, (Kossuth's Secretary), and Mrs. E. L. Keyes, rode in a carriage in the rear of the Magyar's brouche, and attracted a great deal of attention, especially from the ladies.

Kossuth's suite consists of M. Paluszky, Captain Kalamas, and Greutchen; Sergeant Greshak and M. Hajuk, (Treasurer).

Kossuth was dressed in a black velvet cloak and plain black trousers. His quick eye was continually flashing with various emotions, during the exciting scenes of Tuesday.

The City authorities of Charleston, says the Traveller, have declined to extend to M. Kossuth the hospitalities of the City of Bunker Hill. A motion to invite him to the city was made in the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, and carried by a vote of 4 to 6; but the Common Council refused to concur, and rejected the proposal by a vote of 9 to 6.

The city authorities of Portland have likewise declined to invite Kossuth to that city.

This conduct is extremely despicable.

## MOVEMENTS OF KOSSUTH.

WARREN HOUSE, NORTHAMPTON, April 26, 1852.

Kossuth's reception in this place was not less enthusiastic than at Springfield. The whole proceeding was distinguished by its wonderful order. Everything moved with the precision of clock-work. Each committee and sub-committee knew its duty, and executed it with a will. Much time and confusion may be saved, if committees in other cities and towns will prepare themselves for Kossuth's reception in like manner.

The illustrious chief and suite arrived at Northampton, by a special train, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, accompanied by Hon. Erastus Hopkins, and under conduct of the Sub-Legislative Committee. Before leaving the car, he was introduced by Mr. Hopkins to the Board of Selectmen, who, as Chairman, welcomed Kossuth in a few words, to which the Governor bowed his thanks, and the company then proceeded to the platform without, where the Magyar was greeted by the deafening shouts of at least three thousand people, who had assembled to cheer the heart of the great Hungarian leader, and whose loud hurrahs, mingled with the thunder of artillery from the Heights, and the sound of martial music, tended much to inspire us with the belief that the great heart of Northampton was inspired with Hungarian Liberty, and that Austrian despotism found little favor here.

The distinguished guest and suite, accompanied by the several Committees, entered the carriage, and were received by the Military and Fire Department, accompanied by an excellent band of music, and resorted to the beautiful residence of the Hon. Mr. Hopkins, where rest and refreshments were taken, when the line was re-formed, and proceeded to the First Congregational church, which was packed with an audience of at least two thousand persons. When Gov. Kossuth entered, nine most beautiful choruses were given, and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs and smiled their happiest smiles. Kossuth gracefully bowed a response, and then took a seat in front of the pulpit. The audience was chiefly composed of Hungarian emigrants. The following extract from the call for the meeting explains itself:—

'The Hungarian Leader and the world-renowned Orator will visit Northampton, on Saturday evening, April 24th, and will address the Hungarian Bondholders and citizens at the First Church, at 8 o'clock. P. M. Doors open for the admission of B. and holders at 2 o'clock, and for the public generally after the entrance of Gov. Kossuth. All those who sympathize with the oppressed, and hope for the day when Liberty shall triumph, and Hungary be free, are invited to invest in this glorious fund.'

This is an excellent arrangement, and gives, to a great extent, the necessity of canvassing committees. Among the purchasers of Hungarian Bonds we observed Jenny Lind and her Goldschmidt, Judge Dewey, and many of the Professors of Amherst College. Upon the platform were Hon. Lewis Strong and Judge Dewey. The exercises consisted of a brief address by Mr. Hopkins, in which he introduced Kossuth to the Hon. William Clark, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. Mr. Clark then welcomed the Magyar in behalf of his fellow-citizens to Northampton, in a characteristic speech, distinguished by its beauty and ability, and strongly sympathizing with the great Leader in his efforts to liberate his fatherland.

Kossuth gave a brief speech occupying about half an hour. His allusion to the local history of Northampton was very happy, and most rapturously applauded. He referred to the life and character of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, and expressed an earnest hope that he might be as successful in revolutionizing the political world in the cause of Liberty as Edwards was in revolutionizing the theological world in the cause of Protestantism. He alluded to the fact that Northampton, at the present time, with only about 10,000 inhabitants, had produced for the Legislature, before the Revolution, one Representative in the noble person of Major Hawley; two Chief Justices, four United States Senators, and the illustrious patriot and statesman, Gov. Strong.

Kossuth remarked, he had just had the honor of an introduction. [Shutting the action to the world, the Magyar stepped forward to where the Hon. Lewis Strong, son of Gov. Strong, was sitting, and shook him cordially by the hand. The applause which followed was tremendous.]

Kossuth gave a brief history of the present state of Hungary, went somewhat into European affairs generally, repeated his hopes of the American people and the future of Hungary, and concluded with one of the most eloquent perorations to which we have ever listened.

This gathering resulted in 'material aid' to the amount of about one thousand dollars. The cause was one of the most intelligent ever assembled on any similar occasion.

From the church, Kossuth and suite returned to the hospitable mansion of Mr. Hopkins, as his guest, over Sunday. He was greatly fatigued, and remained quiet all day. The suite, consisting of Madame Kossuth, M. Paluszky and lady, Hajuk Kalamas, Captain of cavalry, accompanied Gov. Kossuth, and Senator Burlingame, took a drive upon the outskirts of the town about twilight.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, Kossuth left Northampton, by special train, for Springfield. As the cars started out of the depot, the multitude assembled made the welkin ring with their shouts for the Magyar Chief. The ladies kissed their hands to Kossuth, and bade an affectionate farewell with many a 'God bless you,' upon their lips.

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*Imprisonment of Colored Seamen in South Carolina.*

*The Fitchburg News* speaks of this course of lectures, which the editor heard delivered at the Town Hall in that place, in very commendatory terms, and advises 'all to hear Mr. Foster, wherever he may sojourn, who have an opportunity.' Mr. Foster will spend the day in soliciting subscribers for the *Liberator*, and the evening for the cause of Freedom.

Subjects of these Lectures. 1. Influence of American Slavery on the Free Labor of this country. 2. The True and the False Lie compared. 3. The Pro-Slavery character of our National Government, and the necessity of its overthrow. 4. The True and the False Church compared.

**LUCY STONE.**

An Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows :—

Reading,	Friday evening,	April 30.
Haverhill,	Sunday,	May 2.
Gloucester,	Tuesday,	" 4.
Rockport,	Wednesday,	" 5.
Essex,	Thursday,	" 6.
Manchester,	Friday,	" 7.

**PLYMOUTH COUNTY.**

A meeting of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society will be held on Sunday, May 3. Lucy Stone will be present. For the place of meeting, see next week's Liberator.

**WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON**

Will lecture on reformatory subjects in Lynden Hall, Plymouth, on Sunday next, morning and evening.

**THE YOUNG LADIES' MORAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY**

Propose holding a Fair for the sale of useful and ornamental articles, in the vestry of Belknap Street Church, on Wednesday, May 19th.

The object of the Fair is to obtain money to purchase a suitable receipt for the books they have already collected, to increase their library, and extend their means of usefulness. Any contributions to this object will be gratefully received, either in the form of money or articles for the table, may be left at the store of Mrs. L. A. H. PETERSON, 149 Court st.

**BUY—READ—CIRCULATE.**

**THE** Proceedings of the Woman's Rights Convention, a neat pamphlet of 212 pages, containing the Reports of several Committees, and the Speeches, at Phonographically reported, is for sale at the Anti-Slavery office, 21 Cornhill.

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**WANTED TO PURCHASE,**

Proceedings of the A. S. Convention assembled in Philadelphia, Dec. 4, 5, 6, 1833—which resulted in the formation of the A. S. Society; &c.

First, second, third Annual Reports of the American A. S. Society;

Garrison's Thoughts on Colonization.

Any one who has either of the above for sale, will confer a favor on me by informing me of the fact, by a letter addressed to me in the usual manner.

**WM. I. BOWDITCH.**

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**WANTED.**

Two young colored men want situations. One of them is a blacksmith, but is ready to engage in other labor, if necessary. The other is desirous of a steady place in the country. Apply to Samuel May, Jr., 2 Cornhill.

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**GREAT CURE!**

**OF** MAHALA ROBBINS' SCROFULOUS HUMOR OF THE EYES AND HEAD, BY DR. PORTER'S ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA.

DR. PORTER.--Dear Sir!—I feel in your bound to tender you my grateful acknowledgements for the benefit I have received from the use of your Panacea. I have been afflicted for sixteen years with a scrofulous humor, principally affecting my eyes and head. My eyes were much inflamed and very painful.

thought sometimes I should lose my sight. The humor affected my head so much that my hair came nearly off. All who saw me knew that my condition was desperate. I tried of every agent, but I had tried all kinds of medicine, had the advice of the best physicians, but all without any relief. My own physician finally advised me to try your Panacea. I gave me a bottle; I grew better, to my astonishment. I tried another bottle, and found great relief. My hair began to grow, and it now grows restored. I have taken twelve bottles, and am entirely cured of my humor. I can recommend it to the public as a valuable medicine. I believe your Panacea far surpasses every other Panacea.

MAHALA ROBBINS.  
Brewster, Mass., April 2, 1852.

Manufactured at 109 Hanover street, Boston. Sold by CARTER, COLCOID & PRE-TON, Hanover street; REDDING & CO., BREWSTER'S, STEVENSON & CUSHING, and by Agents through the country.

DR. W. M. CLARK'S

## Anti-Serofulous Panacea.

THE numerous respectable testimonials in favor of THE ANTI-SEROFULOUS PANACEA for the cure of SEROFULA and diffrent complaints engendered from the disordered state of the digestive organs, are facts of no small importance in favor of this invaluable medicine. Those who have tried its remedial properties consider it the best preparation yet offered to the public, and have commended its use in the most unqualified terms of praise. Its reputation is now established as a safe and efficacious remedy in all cases of Serofula, in Chronic Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys; by its purifying nature it cleanses the

culation to a healthy state. The Anti-Scrophulous Pills are pleasant to the taste, and is found also to be an excellent remedy in Jaundice and Dropsical complaint, in Pulmonary and Rheumatic affections, Nervous Debility, Spitting Blood, Palpitation, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Piles, cold humors and feet, cutaneous eruptions, and Humors of every description. In Ruse the *Anti-Scrophulous Pill* is what its name imports no imposition, and will do all that is claimed for it by the proprietors of the medicine.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by H. B. CROOKER Agent, 382 Washington Street, Liberty Tree Block opposite City Hall; Retailing at Co's, 8 State Street, and Weeks & Potter, 154 Washington street Agents.

H. B. C. keeps constantly on sale, a complete assortment of Botanic Medicines and compounds, Root Herbs, Bark, &c., wholesale and retail.

March 19                      tf

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**J**UST published, d, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery office, 21 Cornhill, Boston:

Selections from the Writings and Speeches of William Lloyd Garrison. With an Appendix. Price one dollar.

Letter to Louis Kosuth, concerning Freedom and Slavery in the United States in behalf of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Price, 25 cents

Twentieth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. With an Appendix, containing the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting, and the Speeches of Wendell Phillips made in the Melodeon and in Faneuil Hall. Price, twenty-five cents

March 6                      tf

**DR. PORTER'S MEDICAL OFFICE,**  
No. 169 HANOVER STREET.  
**W**ILL give particular attention to the treatment of  
Scrofula and all kinds of Humors.— Advice gra-  
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April 11. M.



